

—By—  
REV. J. F. PRICE  
SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' TRAINING CLASS

LESSON XX.

Saturday's reading, "The Gentile Woman's Faith," is the S. S. lesson for June 3. G. T. Mt. 15:28.

DAILY MANNA.

Sunday, Feb. 25, Storm, Christ walking on the water, Mt. 14:22-23; [Mk. 6:46-52; Jno. 6:15-21].  
Monday, Feb. 26, Visit to Gennesaret, Mt. 14:34-36; Mk. 6:53-56.  
Tuesday, Feb. 27, Discourse on the bread of life, Jno. 6:22-71.  
Wednesday, Feb. 28, Christ remains in Galilee, Jno. 7:1.  
Thursday, Mar. 1, Discourse on unwashed hands, Mt. 15:1-20; Mk. 7:1-23.  
Friday, Mar. 2, Journey northward, Mt. 15:21; Mk. 7:24.  
Saturday, Mar. 3, Daughter of the Syro-Phoenician woman healed, Mt. 15:22-28; Mk. 7:25-30.

HELPS TO STUDY.

With Christ's leaving Galilee and his journey northward, we begin the study of the sixth period of his life, the period of retirement.

In this week's readings we have two important discourses—"the bread of life" and "purification;" also two important miracles—"Christ's walking on the water" and "his healing the daughter of the Syro-Phoenician." About the fourth watch of the night he came to them on the sea; between 3 and 6 a. m. This was the Roman method of reckoning time. They divided the night into four watches of three hours each. The Jews made three watches of four hours each. v.52, "For their heart was hardened."

"Heart" in the Bible denotes the center and source of man's spiritual activities, including the intellect, the sensibilities, the will. (Mk. 2:8; 3:5.) The discourse on the bread of life was spoken to many of the 5000 who had been fed. They had wholly failed to see the true significance of the sign or miracles, but followed him simply to have their hunger satisfied. He showed them that the manna the fathers ate in the wilderness could not give them eternal life, but that it was the symbol of himself, the true Bread of Life. He speaks to them, not of any physical process, but of a spiritual appropriation of himself which takes place through following the teaching which he utters. He who studies his words earnestly and faithfully, so that they become the ruling force of his life, eats the flesh and drinks the blood of Jesus; for the teaching of Jesus is the expression of his character. To conform to it is, therefore, to make one's own character like that of Jesus. So he explains also the figure of the vine and the branches (Jno. 15:7,8).

At about this time the Scribes and Pharisees sent a delegation from Jerusalem (Mk. 7:1, 3-2), Jesus had a controversy with them, and with unsparing plainness denounces them as hypocrites who were making void the Word of God by the traditions of men. The traditions of the elders is that body of teachings and usages in regard to the divers washings and ceremonial purifications of the Jews which had gradually grown up among the Pharisees (Gal. 1:14). These regulations were religious, not sanitary or matters of social propriety. These traditions had for the Pharisees all the force and sacredness of law, even as in modern times many Christians are apt to be more tenacious of the usages and traditions of their church than studios of the Scriptures to find out the real truth, or deeply anxious for the salvation of souls. In this question of defilement the contrast is between physical food that goes into the man, and moral action which proceeds from him. "All these evil things proceed from within and defile the man." The evil that mends, their evil thoughts and deeds, do not simply show their wickedness, but defile them, make them wicked. We are the creators of our own evil character by giving vent to our evil tendencies.

The salient features of the Later Galilean Period are organization, instruction of the Twelve, evangelization, popularity at the beginning but waning at the end, and the opposition increasing. Despite the reception of Jesus with which his work in Galilee opened, it is now certain that not even here can he peaceably develop his kingdom, and that the faith to ultimate success is by the way of rejection and death. The most definite positive results of these months of work is the little band of twelve who, however imperfect their ideas of Jesus' kingdom and person, are yet living with him, faithful to him, and willing to be led and taught by him. The conditions in Galilee were no longer favorable for further evangelistic work. Thus the period which opened with popularity ends with disappointment on the part of the multitude, abandonment of him by his many followers, and intensified opposition on the part of the Pharisees. It need not surprise us to find the next period opening with the withdrawal of Jesus into temporary retirement. Phoenicia, of which Tyre and Sidon were the principal cities, was at this time included in the Roman province of Syria. This, doubtless, was the first time Jesus had ever gone outside Jewish territory since a child. This journey was not for preaching, but for retirement, and for intercourse with his disciples. This woman is called a Syro-Phoenician by race to distinguish her from the Carthaginians, or African Phoenicians. The Gospel must first be preached to the Jew, but it is equally adapted to the Gentile.

TOPICS FOR STUDY.

- 1 Gennesaret. 2 Jewish purifications. 3 Corban.
- 4 The temptation of Christ in his ministry.
- 5 The bread of life. 6 The true idea of sin.
- 7 Tyre and Sidon.

SEARCH QUESTIONS.

- 1 What and where is Gennesaret? 2 Paraphrase Jno. 6:22-24. 3 What is the one idea that Jesus is reiterating in Jno. 6:34-40? 4 What prejudice does Jesus combat in Jno. 6:43-57, and what is the thought with which he constantly opposes it? 5 What misunderstanding of Jesus' thought do the Jews express in Jno. 6:52, and how does Jesus answer them? 6 How were many of Jesus' disciples affected by this strange teaching? 7 What is Jesus' own interpretation of his language concerning eating his flesh? 8 How were some of the disciples affected by the teaching even as thus explained (v.66)? 9 What was the effect upon the Twelve? 10 What is the one great teaching that you gain by this discourse? 11 What custom of the Pharisees did the disciples of Jesus violate (Mk. 7:2)? 12 What other similar customs did the Pharisees observe? 13 What was the general name for all these usages? 14 Were these prized for their social, or for their religious value? 15 What was Jesus' answer to the Pharisees who asked him why his disciples disregarded their traditions? 16 What does "Corban" mean, and what was the Corban usage? 17 To what does Jesus appeal as evidence of the truth of his statement (Mk. 7:18, 19)? 18 How does this principle affect the law of clean and unclean meats? 19 Upon whom does it put the responsibility for each man's sin? 20 What solemn warning applicable to each of us does it convey? 21 What are the salient features of this period of the Galilean ministry? 22 What constitutes this a crisis in the ministry of Jesus? 23 What do the words

"Greek" and "Syro-Phoenician" in Mk. 7:26 and "Canaanitish" in Mt. 15:22 mean? 24 What general and wide-sweeping principles are suggested in this miracle?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

- 1 What period of Christ's life do we now begin to study? 2 What two miracles this week? 3 What two discourses? 4 What was the difference between the Roman and Jewish method of reckoning time? 5 To whom was the discourse on the bread of life spoken? 6 What deputation came to him from Jerusalem?

A RIVAL TO MAMMOTH CAVE

Kentucky Turn up another Big Cave Full of Wonderful Things

Danville, Ky., Feb. 14.—A Cave has been discovered near Danville, Ky., two miles east of Perryville, which, it is believed, will rival the famous Mammoth cave in Edmondson county.

While hunting minks and other varmints valuable for their furs, on the banks of Salt river, in a secluded section last week, Irving Parks discovered a large entrance leading from the river banks into the earth. He followed the subterranean opening for a half mile when he encountered a river between 50 and 75 feet wide. Returning to Perryville he told of the discovery, and a party composed of John Mitchell, Eugene Carpenter, Josiah and Geo. Godbey, and Mr. Parks visited the cave; they were equipped with lanterns and sufficient food to last for several days. The party returned last night, and say they covered a distance of eight miles underground but did not reach the end of the cave.

After passing the river, which was not more than two feet deep at any point, the bottom of the cave was comparatively dry, and the atmosphere was cool and refreshing, the cold wave having come on after they entered the cave they became chilly and emerged from the region of darkness.

They say that the natural features are grand to behold. Another party will make explorations of the cave on Monday, and they propose to go to the end of it. Many wild varmints were discovered by the explorers. They returned with seven coons and five opossums. One of the coons tipped the beam at fifty pounds and was the largest one ever seen in this section.

It has been an old tradition that there was a big hole in the mountain somewhere in that section and now the mystery is solved.

Wanted.

Local representatives to handle the sale of our new Unrivalled series of charts and surveys, showing every state and county; reliable historical and descriptive matter beautifully illustrated. We anticipate sale large enough to net our representatives from \$300 to \$500 in every county.

Address Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Common Colds are the Cause of Many Serious Diseases.

Physicians who have gained a national reputation as analysts of the cause of various diseases, claim that if catching cold could be avoided a long list of dangerous ailments would never be heard of. Every one knows that pneumonia and consumption originate from a cold, and chronic catarrh, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles are aggravated and rendered more serious by each fresh attack. Do not risk your life or take chances when you have a cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure it before the diseases develop. This remedy contains no opium, morphine or other harmful drug and has thirty years of reputation back of it, gained by its cures under every condition. For sale by Woods & Orme, The Leading Drug Store in Western Kentucky.

For Sale.

Scholarship in Draughon's Business College, Nashville, Tenn. Apply to S. M. JENKINS.

CASTORIA.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of J. C. Hartman

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON

NORTH YAKIMA, Feb. 4, 1906.—Editor Press: If you will please allow me space in your good paper I will try to write to our relatives and friends that are scattered over Caldwell, Crittenden and Livingston counties! There are a good many of them we never have written to as yet.

We have been in this state one year and nine months and we haven't got anything ahead yet. You know this is said to be a great country, and I reckon it is. I haven't seen but very little of it yet, but what I have seen is fine.

There seems to be plenty of money here, but it's made today and spent tomorrow. I don't think it is the best place in the world for a poor man. I think there are other places just as good. There is so much of the time here that the market is glutted; I think I had rather be where there is not so much raised than there is no market for it. I don't wish to run the country down because I don't like it; there are other Kentuckians here that claim to be well satisfied, and would not leave for anything. I am glad they are pleased for it is not a pleasant way to live, to be so far from your own native state, and not satisfied.

That is one reason I don't like it, it is too far from home. Then another thing it is too much of a mixed up place for me. I had rather be at home in my own native state, among my own kind of people.

We had bad luck last year. We made a crop of hops, expecting to make a few hundred dollars but the price this year was so low that we didn't clear anything. We made something like a thousand dollars but it took it all to pay the cost and expense of raising and harvesting the crop.

Farming expenses are so high that it seems to me that a person can't be any better off here than anywhere else, and land is so high that a poor man can not get a home of his own if he wanted one, unless he got it on time, and then there is not many that could live and have the patience to ever pay for it.

There is a few things about the country that I like and that is, the winter weather don't hurt a person as bad here as it does back east. Then the irrigation is a great thing it is nice to see how it makes things grow; and while it is a good thing in this way I believe that it causes sickness. It seems that the people are more healthy when the ditches are shut off than in the summer, when the ditches are all running and the water is spread out over the land. Then people begin to have what they call malarial fever and typhoid fever. Now there will be some who will not agree with me in what I am saying, but that will be all right, I am honest in what I am saying; this is what I think about it, though I may think wrong.

As for ourselves we have been tol-

**HARPER WHISKY**



Famous at home for Generations past; Famous now all over the World.

For sale by Eberle, Hardin & Co. Marion, Ky.

Nunn & Tucker

HOUSE FURNISHERS

XXX

See Our New

Bed Room Suits  
Sectional Book Cases  
Dinnig Room Suits  
Chiffoniers  
Reed Rockers  
Carpets  
Rugs

Parlor Suits  
Rockers  
Iron Beds  
Sideboards  
Writing Desks  
Matting

Coffins, Caskets and Burial Robes  
Fine Hearse and Funeral Car.



THE  
=1906=

World's Almanac and Encyclopedia

Is on sale all over the United States

It is a volume of nearly seven hundred pages and sells for 25c. Sent by mail 35c.

A Reference Book of unusual value almost indispensable to any man of business, or in the professions.

It contains information on more than 1000 timely topics and presents over 10,000 facts such as arise daily for answering.

Election statistics, agriculture, financial, educational, railroads, shipping, etc., etc., through all the list of topics where new figures are most valuable. 35 columns of index.

Send for this "Standard American Annual." Address THE WORLD, Pulitzer Building, New York City.

Great Relief

During that trying period in which women so often suffer from nervousness, backache, sick headache, or other pains, there is nothing that can equal Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They stop the pains, soothe the nerves, and give to

Women

the relief so much desired. If taken on first indication of pain or misery, they will allay the irritable condition of the nerves, and save you further suffering. Those who use them at regular intervals have ceased to dread these periods. They contain no harmful drugs, and leave no effect upon the heart or stomach if taken as directed. They give prompt relief.

"I have been an invalid for 9 years. I have neuralgia, rheumatism and pains around the heart. By using Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills I am relieved of the pain, and get sleep and rest. I think had I known of the Pain Pills when I was first taken sick, they would have cured me. I recommend them for periodic pains."

MRS. HENRY FUNK, E. Akron, O.  
Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails, he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

A Mystery Solved.

How to keep off periodic attacks of biliousness and habitual constipation was a mystery that Dr. King's New Life Pills solved for me," writes John N. Pleasant, of Magnolia, Ind. The only pills that are guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction to everybody or refunded. Only 25c at Woods & Orme's drug store.

For Biliousness & Sick Headache

Take Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup. It sweetens the stomach, aids digestion and acts as a gentle stimulant on the liver and bowels without irritating these organs. Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup cures biliousness and habitual constipation. Does not nauseate or gripe and is mild and pleasant to take. Remember the name Orino and refuse to accept any substitutes. Woods & Orme.